

NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1900.

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POWERS FORMULATE NEW DEMAND
BASED ON THE CONGER DISPATCH.Insist on Immediate Com-
munication With
Ministers.

SHAN-TUNG REPORT.

It Says That Pekin For-
eigners Were Safe
on July 20.

MR. HAY'S REQUEST.

Britain Doubts Advisa-
bility of Advance Be-
fore September.London, July 21.—A dispatch from Shun-
ghai, dated today, was received tonight at
the various European capitals announcing
that the Ministers at Peking were safe on
July 20. The dispatch came from the Gov-
ernor of Shan-Tung, who says the Ministers
are under the guardianship of the Chinese
authorities.This dispatch comes through the same
channels as those which have been arriving
regularly from China for two days. But in
no instance except that of the Conger mes-
sage has word come from any one of the
foreign representatives at Peking.If the Chinese Government can communi-
cate to the world from Peking and truthfully
announce the safety of the Ministers, the
Powers demand to know why their Minis-
ters are not allowed to notify their Govern-
ments of their safety.They have made peremptory demands up-
on China that they be put in immediate
communication with their Ministers at Pe-
kin. They base their demands upon the fol-
lowing facts:The Secretary of State of the United
States called upon Wu Ting Fang, the
Chinese Minister at Washington, and de-
manded that he secure from Minister Con-
ger, the United States Envoy at Peking, a
message informing the United States Gov-
ernment of the state of affairs in China and
of his condition.Basis of the Demands.
Wu Ting Fang through Prince Sheng, the
Chinese Minister at London, telegraphed to
the British Government, secured a message from
Minister Conger, which was received at the
State Department in Washington on Fri-
day. Whether the dispatch came direct
from Minister Conger or not is a matter
which the Chinese Government is not
concerned. The fact that the message was
sent by the Chinese official is sufficient
for their purpose. It indicates that the
Chinese Government is in a position to
communicate from Peking with the outside
world. It proves that Peking can, if the
Government wishes it, send out information
regarding the state of affairs in China.Great Britain is prepared to go to any
lengths to restore peace in China and to
safeguard her interests in the Yangtze
Valley. She is willing to negotiate with
the Powers and the Chinese Imperial Gov-
ernment to put down the Boxer insurrec-
tion. But before all things, Great Britain
demands:We must be put in immediate communi-
cation with Sir Claude MacDonald.
Foreign Minister Delcasse of France, re-
plying on behalf of the Powers to the
Chinese request that France mediate be-
tween China and the Powers, says that be-
fore taking this request into consideration,
the situation in China which has horrified
the world, must be changed in the fol-
lowing manner:France must have free communication
with Lord Curzon at Peking and her Minis-
ter, M. Pichon.Ambassador White's Visit.
The German Foreign Office was visited
yesterday by United States Ambassador
White in compliance with instructions from
Washington to learn what the attitude of
the Kaiser would be in view of the alleged
dispatch from Minister Conger. The answer
was in effect:Germany must get word from its legation
at Peking and learn the facts as to the
state of Baron von Ketteler.The Italian Consul at Hong-Kong, in-
formed by Li Hung Chang that he was
about to proceed to Peking, and that he
was asked that he be put in communi-
cation with his Minister, Li Hung
Chang replied that he had no means of
doing so. But "China's" which came and
Italy insist that she be informed offi-
cially of the fate of her Minister, Signor
Ragazzi.The Chinese Minister at London, yester-
day notified the Belgian Government that
the legations in Peking were safe, but M.
Paul de Pauw, the Minister of Foreign
Affairs, replied:Belgium demands to be put in communi-
cation with her Minister at Peking, and to
be informed as to the situation of Belgian
residents.With each Power the paramount issue is
thus set forth. Free communication with
the besieged Ministers is a condition pre-
cedent to the suppression of the insur-
rection and the restoration of peace in
China.Hay's Request.
The request of Secretary of State Hay
to the Powers to make an immediate for-
ward movement upon Peking is viewed with
concern in England. Lord Salisbury is just
as eager as the American Secretary of State
to adopt such a step, but he is practically
convinced that it will be impossible until
September, owing to the local conditions
and the allies' lack of equipment. Beyond
a courteous reply that England is willing
to co-operate in any movement that the
commanders on the spot may deem advis-
able, nothing is likely to come of the latest
American effort to reach the Chinese cap-
ital, for all official advisers received here
indicate that a dash toward Peking in the
immediate future will be a moral suicide.The Government's attitude may be de-
scribed as a philosophic determination to
wait for the best, yet fearing the worst, until the troops and
climatic conditions enable the Powers to
enter Peking and ascertain without doubt
the extent and cause of China's present
disintegration.Until that is accomplished every opinion
worth repeating is suspended, not only re-
garding the future of China, but also as to
the nature and severity of the retribution
to be exacted. Meanwhile, English journals
which are bound to express opinions of
some sort, and majority of the English
people, who are unable to restrain their
feelings in the face of this Far Eastern
horror declare that in so great an emer-
gency no risk is too great, and couple with
this a sentiment of genuine appreciation

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ROBERTS ATTACKING,
KRUGER DEFENDING.Great Battle On in the Transvaal
—British Commander and Boer
President Personally Direct-
ing Their Men.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, July 21.—Copyright, 1900, by W.
R. Hearst.—Kruger and Roberts are in
command of Boer and British armies that
are engaged at this moment in a great bat-
tle. London believes that the fight, to win
which both sides are staking every acre,
will end the war, and that when the last
shot is fired "boom Paul" will be either a
prisoner in the hands of "Boer" or in full
flight toward Portuguese territory.The Boers are entrenched at Middleburg,
where they are making what the British
fervently believe is their final fight. If they
are defeated, it is expected that the people
will lay down their arms and return to the
flocks and farms.When Roberts's army moved in force upon
the burghers at Middleburg the latter pre-
pared to retreat before the overwhelming
force. President Kruger, however, made
stirring addresses to his countrymen, in
which he called upon them to fight until
the last drop of blood was shed. His
speeches savored of sermons, for he quoted
the Scriptures liberally.When he concluded, the Boers, instead of
being dejected, were elated with new
courage. A wave of religious fervor suc-
ceeded the sudden, despairing state of mind
in which they had been. They went to work
with great enthusiasm, digging rifle pits
and throwing up barbed wire. When the British
line appeared they met it with volleys
of artillery and rifle fire.Both Sides in Bad Shape.
The attack upon Kruger's army had be-
gun when the last dispatches arrived, but
affairs were not far enough advanced to
admit of any prophecy as to the outcome.
Both sides were fighting fiercely. The tan-
nelling could be heard for miles.While the Boers are in a bad state, there
is little reason to believe that the British,
with all their wealth and resources, are
much better off.The London correspondent of the Man-
chester Guardian has allowed information
to leak through to the effect that Tommy
Atkins is more dead than alive. He says
that whole bodies of men are sick and ex-
hausted, that they fell asleep on the firing
line and that the Boers, swooping down
upon them, find them an easy prey.This state of things is due, of course, to
the incompetency of those in charge of the
commissariat and of the infamous mis-
management of the medical department.
The latter has been a national scandal for
some months. The answer of the "patri-
otic" press to the charges is much the same
as was made in the United States to the
revelations of Algerian during the Spanish
war. It consists simply of the exclamation:
"Hurrah for the flag!" and the state-
ment that any one who complains of any-
thing the War Office does must be a friend
of Paul Kruger or a Frenchman in disguise.The spirit of alleged "patriotism" prevents
anything like reform. If any one objects to
British soldiers being starved to death or
to their dying off like flies because there are
no doctors to attend to them, and no medi-
cine for the soldiers to administer if they
are there, he is frowned upon and not in-
vited to the Prince of Wales's garden parties.Anxiety in London.
The outcome of the fight between Kruger
and Roberts is awaited with anxiety in
official circles. Roberts has been able to
do so little during the last six weeks that
it is plain he is hampered by lack of trans-
port, shortage of forces, or absence of sup-
plies. The real state of things in his army
can only be guessed at. Nothing that would
be likely to cause a scandal could be sent
by the correspondents, nor would it be
printed if it were.That Kruger should mass his men so
close to Pretoria is surprising, in view of
the fact that "Boer" took the Transvaal
capital six weeks ago. The two cities are
only 100 miles apart. With his enormousarmy, Kruger should have been able to
do much more. The fact that he has not
done so is a source of great anxiety to the
British Government.The British Government is now in a
very difficult position. It is not clear what
it can do. It is not clear what it can
expect. It is not clear what it can
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ADVANCE ON PEKIN BEGINS AUGUST 15.

Allies Either Will Rescue Foreign-
ers or Avenge the World's
Darkest Crime.

MYSTERY STILL VEILS THE SITUATION.

Europe Views the Conger Dispatch as Another
Instance of Chinese Deception—
Hay Credits It.The allied forces fighting under the standards of all the great Powers of
the world will go forward from Tien-Tsin about August 15. They go to
Pekin either to save the foreigners there or to avenge their deaths.August 15 is considered the earliest date on which an effective advance can
be undertaken. The movement is being hurried in response to urgent appeals
made to all the Powers by the United States Government on receipt of a mes-
sage signed "Conger," which high Chinese officials say came direct from the
American Minister in Peking July 18. The dispatch said, "Only quick relief
can prevent general massacre," and that the foreigners were in the British
Legation at Peking "under continued shot and shell from the Chinese troops."The State Department continues to place reliance in the authenticity of the
dispatch and received several supplementary messages from Chinese sources
yesterday which it considered to be of a confirmatory nature.The American Government, however, is alone in placing credence in the
Conger dispatch. Without exception, European chancelleries regard it as either
a forgery or else as being so old as to be quite valueless. Europe, and es-
pecially Great Britain, whose extended relations with China have vouchsafed a
close insight into the Chinese character, believes that every foreigner in Peking
is dead.An American engineer just back from China says that the Conger message
could have been written by the Chinese Secretary of Legation.All the alleged news from Peking emanates from two sources—from Sheng,
Chinese Director of Railroads and Telegraphs, and from Shan-Tung's Governor.
The latter has borne the reputation of being anti-foreign, though recently he
has been posing as friendly to the whites. Sheng is regarded with suspicion
by all whites. He has been called "the greatest liar in the Chinese Empire."He says that up to the time of receiving Conger's message news from
Peking had been a work in transmission. He does not attempt to explain the as-
sertion that Conger's message got through in less than two days.ADDITIONAL MESSAGES
RECEIVED THROUGH WU.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, July 21.—An advance on Pe-
kin will be started about August 15. This is
the opinion of the senior commanders at
Taku, according to information received
here today from Admiral Roberts.By the date mentioned it is believed suf-
ficient reinforcements will have arrived to
make it possible for the Powers' forces to
advance with a reasonable certainty of
being able to cut their way to Peking.Admiral Roberts probably counts upon hav-
ing a considerable force of American troops
arrive before the column starts. Two
battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry, un-
der Colonel Duggett, and a battery of the
Sixth Cavalry, numbering about 1,000 men,
from the Philippines, are expected to arrive
at Taku tomorrow or Monday.The transport Grant, carrying two squad-
rons of the Sixth Cavalry, a battalion of
marines and Major General Chaffee, who is
to command the entire force, is expected
to arrive at Taku some time next week. In-
cluding the Ninth Infantry and 500 marines
now in the vicinity of Taku, there will be
thus about 3,000 American troops available
for the expedition before August 15.Hope for Conger's Safety.
Additional hope that Minister Conger and
other foreigners in Peking are safe is af-
forded by advice received by the Govern-
ment today.The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang,
communicated to the Secretary of State two
important telegrams. The first is from
Sheng, the Director of Posts and Tele-
graphs, in Shanghai:"Fortunate that Minister Conger's tele-
graphic reply has come. Imperial decree
of the 20th inst. (corresponding to July
19) stated that all Ministers were safe.
Insurgents are fighting and killing each
other. Li Hung Chang in proceeding north-
ward to suppress riot will find it difficult
to go."The second telegram is from Li Kuei Yi,
Viceroy of Nankin, dated the 21st of July,
and received by Minister Wu at 10 o'clock:
"According to edict of 22nd of this month
(July 19) with the exception of the German
Minister, who was killed by anarchists in
regard to which rigorous measures are
being taken, all the other Ministers are safe.
The Viceroy of Nankin is one of the
great officers of China, and stands
next in rank among the diplomats to Li
Hung Chang."Efforts are being made to open a regular
channel of communication between Wash-
ington and Minister Conger.It is argued that if it was possible for
Secretary Hay to send a dispatch and re-
ceive an answer, there is no reason why
other dispatches might not be sent. The
receipt of an imperial edict today through
Minister Wu seems to indicate that it is
possible for the Chinese to get dispatches
out of Peking if they want to, and it is
hoped that if Minister Conger is still alive
means may be devised for frequent com-
munication with him.International Jealousies.
The authorities here are reluctant to ad-
mit that they think there is any serious
friction among the foreign commanders at
Taku and Tien-Tsin, yet they evidently feelCONGER DISPATCH IS
NOT CREDITED ABROAD.Shanghai, Friday, July 20.—According to
Sheng, the Administrator of Telegraphs,
most of the telegrams received previous to
the one from Minister Conger to the State
Department at Washington, took a week in
transmission from Peking. The date of Min-
ister Conger's message is therefore regard-
ed in the best circles here as further proof
of Chinese duplicity.NOT BELIEVED BY SALISBURY.
London, July 21.—Sir John Lubbock, Lord
Salisbury, the Foreign Office, this afternoon
contributed what purported to be an im-
perial edict giving assurances that on July
18 all the foreign Ministers at Peking, except
Baron von Ketteler, were safe and sound,
under the protection of the imperial court.The Chinese Minister did not see the Brit-
ish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lord Salis-
bury. The alleged edict was received with-
out comment.The correspondent of the Associated Press
has the highest authority for saying that
the slightest credence is attached by the
British Government to this latest state-
ment, and that the Government is also
quite unable to understand the credence
which is accorded at Washington to Min-
ister Conger's message to the State Depart-
ment there. Lord Salisbury, according to
this authority, is convinced of the truth
of the original reports of the massacre of
foreigners at Peking.REMARKS SKEPTICAL.
Berlin, July 21.—The United States Am-
bassador, Mr. White, is skeptical.

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COMPOUND OF THE BRITISH LEGATION IN PEKIN, WHERE
THE BESIEGED FOREIGNERS ARE MAKING THEIR LAST
STAND OR WERE MURDERED.SIANG'S ARMY
MEETS DEFEAT.Vanquished in Battle by Governor of Shan-Tung's
Foreign-Drilled Troops—6,000 More
Japs at Tien-Tsin.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Shanghai, Friday, July 20.—Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald
Company.—The latest news from New-
Chwang describes that port as an
armed camp. Barricades had been
erected and a trench dug. All foreign-
ers had been armed and were being as-
sisted by seventy Cossacks.The Boxers were close to the settle-
ment.
The Russo-Chinese Bank had removed
its treasure to Port Arthur. Two Jap-
anese gunboats and one Russian are
guarding New-Chwang.A telegram from Chi-Nan-Fu reports
that a battle has taken place at Tsung-
chow on the borders of Shan-Tung and
Chi-Li, between Tsiung Fu Siang's army
and the Shan-Tung troops of Governor
Yuan Shi Kai. The latter were victori-
ous and inflicted a heavy loss upon the
enemy.A dispatch from St. Petersburg two days
ago announced that Tsiung Fu Siang had
divided his army into four great corps. One
had been sent north to meet the Russians,
another was held at Peking, and still an-
other was at Tien-Tsin. The fourth corps,
under Siang, undoubtedly is the one that
has met defeat at the hands of the Gov-
ernor of Shan-Tung. The latter's army con-
sists of the best soldiers in China—Manchus
drilled by German officers.CHINESE HAVE FLED.
London, July 21.—The Admiralty this
afternoon received the following telegram
from Admiral Seymour:"Tien-Tsin and neighborhood entirely
evacuated by Chinese."
MANY JAPS ARRIVING.
St. Petersburg, July 21.—The Chinese
positions on the Amur have been cleared
from Blagovestshens as far as Khar-
berofsk.Eight thousand Japanese troops ar-
rived at Tien-Tsin from Taku Monday,
July 16. Twenty-one hundred Japanese
troops are commanding the position at
Chi-Foo and 1,800 at Shan-Hai-Khan.Navigation of the Pei-Ho River from
Taku to Tien-Tsin is now easy and free
from marauders.Owing to the lack of houses, 300
tents have been pitched for the wounded
at Tien-Tsin.BASIS OF FRENCH MEDIATION.
Reply to the Emperor of China
Made Public.Paris, July 21.—At the Council of Min-
isters today, the Minister of Foreign Af-
airs, M. Delcasse, read a telegram from
the Emperor of China asking the media-
tion of France with the foreign Powers. The
telegram was signed by Kungku, Ba, and not
by Pao Chai, the son of Prince Tuan. The
reply given by M. Delcasse was that the re-
quest would be considered only upon abso-
lute knowledge that the following acts had
been accomplished:"First.—That absolute protection and ab-
solute freedom of communication had been
secured between the French Minister at
Peking and his colleagues of the Diplomatic
Corps, and their respective Governments.
"Second.—When Prince Tuan and the high
functionaries responsible for the actual
events had been dismissed by the Govern-
ment to await inevitable punishment.
"Third.—When the authorities and bodies
of troops throughout the entire Empire
shall have received an order to cease hos-
tilities against foreigners.
"Fourth.—When Chinese measures have been
taken for the rigorous repression of the
Boxers.""So long as these necessary guarantees
are not obtained there is room only for
military action."CHAFFEE'S STAFF.
List of Officers Assigned to Service
in China.Washington, July 21.—Favorable action
has been taken upon the application of Brig-
adier General James H. Wilson, United
States Volunteers, for active service in
China. An order was issued today relieving
him from duty in command of the De-
partment of Matanzas and Santa Clara,
Cuba, and directing him to proceed with
out delay to Taku, China, and report to Major
General A. R. Chaffee, U. S. V., com-
manding the military forces in China, for
assignment to the command of one of the
brigades of his division.The War Department has announced the
names of the following additional officers
who have been ordered to report to Major
General Chaffee for duty on his staff: Lieu-
tenant Colonel Heintzel, Assistant Adjutant
General; Colonel Humphries, Assistant
Quartermaster General; Major Gallagher,Commissary, Lieutenant Colonel Dickman,
Twenty-sixth Infantry, U. S. V.; Major
Muir, Thirty-sixth Infantry, U. S. V.; Major
Stephenson, Surgeon; Captain Crozier, Ordi-
nance Department.

TO ARREST LI HUNG CHANG.

Report That He Will Be Detained
at Shanghai.Shanghai, Friday, July 20.—The British
cruiser Bonaventure left Woo-Sung early
this morning. It is reported, to seize the
Au Ping with Li Hung Chang on board. A
triumphal arch erected in Li Hung Chang's
honor has been ordered by the council to
be removed.A dispatch from Brussels says a message
from Shanghai reports the arrival there of
Li Hung Chang. There is no mention of
his arrest.LEADING TOPICS
—IN—
TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.For Missouri—Fair Sunday and Mon-
day; warmer in northern portion
Sunday; southerly winds.
For Illinois—Fair Sunday and Mon-
day; warmer Sunday; fresh southerly
winds.
For Arkansas—Generally fair and
warmer Sunday, Monday fair; east-
erly winds.PART I.
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